NO. 150.

Professional.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

MCLURE HOUSE,

Wheeling, from Monday, February 221, till Wednesday noon, February 24th.

FULTON HOUSE. Washington, Pa., from Saturday evening, February 6th, until Wednesday even-ing, February 10th.

UNITED STATES HOUSE.

· SWAN HOUSE, Parkersburg, West Va., from Monday, Feb. 15th, till Saturday, February 26th.

FULTON HOUSE,

Washington, Pa., from Wednesday evening, February 24th, till Saturday morn-ing, February 27th.

NASAL CATARRH

AND ITS EFFECT UPON

THESYSTEM Catarrh consists of inflammation beginning Catarrh'consists of inflammation beginning behind and a little above the veil of the painte, and extending upward into the nose and air cavities of the ince. It creates a perpetual desire to swallow, and causes a feeling as if something was slicking in the upper and back part of the throat. As the disease becomes chronic, the matter concretes into hardened lumps, the matter secreted becomes puriform, the breath is offensive, and the voice assumes a masalt wang, while on rising in the morning, great effort is required to cear the head and throat. There is often a feeling of pressure across the lower part of the forehead, causing headache, dizziness, and confusion of thought and loss of memory.

ls often a techniq of pressure across la lawer part of the forehead, causing headache, dizziness, and confusion of thought and loss of memory.

The sense of smell becomes impaired, the eyes are weak, and, as the inflammation extends up the custaceian tubes into the intenal ear there is partial deafness with throbing, humming or ringing noises in the ear, in sleep the Catarrhal ranter is unconsciously swallowed, which, in time, deranges the stomach and impairs digestion, causing dyspepsia and a multiplicity of discordant symptoms, which are often mistaken for other diseases. To the foregoing, add the fact that every breath of air drawn into the lungs is drawn over the diseased surface, festering with Catarrhal matter, and who can deny the assertion that to neglect Catarrh is to invite Consumption.

Consumption is the one prevailing disease, at the present day, with which the young and middle-aged die. And yet very seldom do the lungs receive the primary shock. It is first "a cold in the head," which resolves into Chronic Catarrh, from which the street feels no alarm, until, step by step, it reaches the lungs, when all attempts at cure are little better than blind experiments.

With every incentive to enjoyment and usefulness, there are hundreds all around us dying in the morning of life, of Consumption, who can nook back six months, a year, or longer, as the case may be, to a time when it was "but catarrh." Neglected at a time when (properly treated) a cure was possible, silently and almost imperceptibly it has transformed the bright, raddy features of youth into the dull, wan listlessness of premature age, as it has drunk up the vitality from the blood and fluids of the wasted frame, and now, when hope is dead, and the life forces one by one are ebbing away, the mind turns mournfully backward to "what to what soon must be,

CONSEQUENCES OF NEGLECT.

CONSEQUENCES OF REGLECT.

Those who indorse the stupid assertion hat "Catarrh will get well of itself," or is urable by snufling or inhaling the nosrums in common use, will do well to renember that the local disease depends almost the the control of the blood.

saason which blooms eternal when he's he's ful fever is over.

Let those who donbt this portrayal of Catarrh question the poor consumptive, whose sun of life is going down at noon, or watch its progress upon those who neglect its timely and judicious treatment. A little while and we miss their coming; youth and health have faded from lips and cheek, the light from the eye has gone out, the hands are foldedly peaceably over the still heart—they are gone.

DR. LIGHTHILL Attends to all Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT & LUNGS His speciality embraces the cure of

CHRONIC CATARRH, Throat Affections, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Complaints,

DEAFNESS, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear,

IMPAIRED SIGHT. And all other Diseases leading to

CONSUMPTION And to the destruction of

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. LIGHTHILL has formed a co-partner-ship with the celebrated and renowned

Dr. J. Anderson Reid, Who devoted his exclusive attention for the last fifteen years to all diseases ariging from impurity of

FREUKLES, TUMORS, ERUPTIONS AFFECTIONS OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS. And derangements of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM

CONSULTATION FREE.

TARE NOTICE.

Patients are hereby informed that after the first visit they can take the treatment home and use it until cured, without pain or interruption to their usual vocation.

REMEMBER THE TIME. DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID can be con-nited from Monday, February 22d, until Vednesday noon, February 24th, at the MCLURE HOUSE.

The Intelligencer:

REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE. SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1869. Prayer by Rev. F. Ball. The following Senate bills were pass-

Allowing Joseph H. Pendleton, of Brooke county, and Thomas S. Stealey, of Tyler county, to practice law without taking the oath; authorizing the trustees of the M. E. Church South, in Shepherdstown, to sell their Church property; to provide free schools for the district of Fairmont; applying the back taxes for 1885, in Pocahontas county, to aid in building a road from Edray to Webster Court House; changing the fees of nublic printer.

The following bills were ordered to To require applicants for license to retail spirituous liquors to give notice; to refund certain taxes to the New York and Hughes River Oil Company; to change the time of holding the Novem-

ber term of the Circuit Court of Lewis

Legislature, dated March 2, 1868.

Resolved. That a committee of three appointed to ascertain and report to the temporary continuance of the seat of government at that place.

On motion of Mr. Phelps the resolu-

tion was tabled. The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

By Mr. Leonard—To amend the char-

By Mr. Young-To prevent drunkenness and to punish persons for adulter-ating intoxicating liquors, and to regu-

late the sale thereof.

By Mr. Ramsdell—Extending the time for the Board of Supervisors of Wayne county to qualify and organ—

ell counties, to change a county line. Referred to the Committee on Town-

ships, &c. Mr. Hoke introduced a joint resolupointed to refund the direct taxes in the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley to parties entitled thereto, who have lost heir receipts for the same. Laid over

the test oath, was passed. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Doolittle, of the REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

of Nicholas county, to practice law without taking the test oath. Report

son county, to practice law without ta-king the test cath. Beport adopted. He also from the same committee, re-ported back the bill amending the charer of West Union, with amendments. ed to engrossment.

Passed to engrossment.
He also reported back the House bill to relieve Henry Light from the teacher's oath. Passed to engrossment.
He also reported back the bill to authorize the Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit to fill vacancies with a substitute providing for filling vacancies generally.

E. Hatcher and 464 other citizens of Raleigh, Wyoming and Mercer coun-ties, asking the formation of a new

THEBLOOD.

H is speciality embraces the cure of all discases of the improvement of that river, asking an amendment to certain acts for the improvement of that river. By Mr. Haymond—of Major Lot Bowen and 65 other citizens of Harrison county, praying that Peter B. Righter may be relieved from the suitors, test oath.

By Mr. Harrison, of Lewis-of J. M. Corley and 24 other citizens of Lewis county, praying that Jonathan E. Hall be relieved from the teachers' test oath By Mr. Gibson, of Preston-of W. Shahan and 21 other citizens of Preston county, praying the enactment of more stringent prohibitory liquor laws.

RESOLUTIONS. By Mr. Putnam-Directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of re-arranging the time of holding the courts in the 7th Judicial Circuit. Adopted.

By Mr. Pinnell—Directing the Judicial By Mr. Pinnell—Directing the Judicial Circuits to inquire into the average of the form without the form of the court of the court

By Mr. Martin-Directing the Judiciary Committee to Inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding Courts in Boone and Logan counties, so it shall not conflict with time of pediency of changing the time of holding Courts in Boone and Logan counties, so it shall not conflict with time of
holding courts in Raleigh, Fayette and
Wyoming. Adopted

By Mr. Schofield—Declaring a yacan—
By Mr. Schofield—Declaring a yacan—

Written or the day before, but the House
had no knowledge of such action.

Third—I did not say that Mr. Hoke
was responsible for the delay in printing the Code, but stated facts which
graph and responsible for the day before, but the House
had no knowledge of such action.

Third—I did not say that Mr. Hoke
was responsible for the delay in printing the Code, but stated facts which
certainly lead to that conclusion, and
like. Thermometer 68°.

the petition to relieve Joshua Wright of Brooke county from a fine was re-

quired to complete said buildings.
Senate joint resolution for payment of balance due Western Lunatic Asy-

the affairs of the Merchants' and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling. Senate bill legalizing the acknowledg-ment and record of a deed in Jefferson

ation bonds issued for the improvement of the Little Kanawha river.

House Bill exempting Samuel Woods,

riends of the bill present to pass it. On this motion to lie on the table, the ollowing was the vote: YEAS-Messrs. Bowyer, Carpenter, of

YEAS—Messrs. Bowyer, Carpenter, of Greenbrier, Carpenter, of Monroe, Carroll, Core, Dils, Edwards, French, Gold, Harrlson, of Jefferson, Keever, Kincaid, Mahon, Manion, Mann, Miller, Powell, Rollins, Schofield, Smith, of Morgan, Snider, Snodgrass, Tabler, Tyson and Wright—25.

NAYS—Fleming, (Speaker,) Cunningham, Davisson, Duffey, Garrison, Gibson, of Preston, Gibson, of Pocahontas, Harrison, of Lewis, Haymond, Hervey, Howes, Hutton, Jacob, of Ohio, Lamb, Martin, Pinnell, Putnam, Reynolds, Smith, of Kanawha, Stifel, Thomas, Vance and Williams—23.

So the motion was agreed to and the bill went on the table.

The House bill to amend and re-enact section 7, chapter 123, acts of 1863, and the bill to refund certain taxes to Milton Morris and Benjamin Linn, and the bill declaring the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike a State road, were each indefinitely postponed. Mr. Hervey moved to take the Capital bill from the table, and pending the motion the House adjourned.

The Publishing of the Code-Rejoin-

To the Editor of the Intelligencer. I have read with some surprise a letter from Mr. J. T. Hoke, in your issue of Saturday, in answer to mine of the day before on the subject of publishing the Code—surprise not that he should write a letter, but that he should deolution in regard to printing certain portions of the Code in sheets, and resurvay upon a fermentative condition of the blood. Medical writers are wont to speak of Catarra as simple local inflammation, and both its importance an importance are either wholly interpreted to receive but a resulting to the content prediction of the code in sheets, and resulting the content in the co nounce my statements in such unspar-ing terms as "falsehoods." It is an old

of mine. I regret the necesity of troub-ling you again, but Mr. Hoke's letter is of such extraordinary character, that I cannot with justice to myself, to truth or to him, let the matter rest where he leaves it. So far as he indulges in mere vituperation of myself, I have nothing to reply. That is not the argument of gentlemen, in newspapers or out of them. But when he asserts that my whole article is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end," it becomes a proper inquiry whether the assertion is true. I submit that my statements touching the legislation,— and the delays in the consummation of the assertion is true. I submit that my statements touching the legislation,—and the delays in the consummation of that legislation—on the subject of publishing the Code are literally true. They tute providing for filling vacancies generally.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTES.

By Mr. Mann, from the Military Committee—A bill for the payment of a claim due John M. Phelps, of Mason county. A bill for the payment of a claim due R. S. Blair for services as Adjutant General 2d Brigade, 1st Division West Virginia Milita. A bill amending and re-enacting section 1, chapter 22. Code of West Virginia.

By Mr. Smith, from the Judiciary Committee—A bill relating to the assessment of taxes. A bill relating to the assessment of taxes. A bill relating Levi Johnson, of Gilmer county, from the attorney's test oath. ters of record. It is a fact that the last

relating to the assessment of taxes. A bill relieving Levi Johnson, of Gilmer county, from the attorney's test oath. A bill changing the time of holding the Courts in the fourth Judicial Circuit. A bill for the relief of W. A. M. Reed. By Mr. Gibson, of Preston, from Committee on Education—A bill creating a school district in the town of Brandon ville.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Schofield—of Lewis Sheppard and 23 other citizens of Wirt county, praying that A. J. Ott be relieved from the teachers test oath.

By Mr. Smith, of Kanawha—of James E. Hatcher and 464 other citizens of Raleigh, Wyoming and Mercer counties, asking the formation of a new contract of the case, and no one careful of the main facts in the case, and no one careful of the case, and no one careful of the washita only 15 Indians were killed, and only 30 lodges were attacked in all, though General Custar, in the case, and no one careful of the washita only 15 Indians were killed, and only 30 lodges were attacked in all, though General Custar, in the case, and no one careful of the washita only 15 Indians were killed, and only 30 lodges were attacked in all, though General Custar, in the case, and the six the responsibility for the delay on a portion of the Senate. The Senate can and will fix that responsibility where it belongs in its own body. It is apparent, therefore, that the only matter in which I could have been mistaken—or concerning which I have published "falsehoods," if that is more becoming—is as to Mr. Hoke's connection with this delay or his share of the responsibility for it.

He charges me (to quote his own children and the facts that fix the responsibility for it.

He charges me (to quote his own children and the fix the responsibility of the delay on a portion of the benaries were killed, and only 30 lodges were attacked in all, though General Custar, in the caked in all, though Genera

"First—That on my motion the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary."

In the American Consul at Panama has protested against the collection of the commercial tax served against. Judiciary.
"Second—That prior to his writing, it

the delay in printing the Code."

And he "hurls these back" into my "teeth." &c. This is quite tragic, but is it true? Here language is attributed to

it true? Here language is attributed to me which I did not use.

First—I did not say it was on Mr. Hoke's "motion:" though I might have said so, for I was so informed; but I learn that a rule of the Senate refers bills without motion, so that my information must have been wrong. But whether any such motion was made or not is wholly immaterial. The important fact is that the bill went into his keeping as Chairman of the Committee, and that it stayed there.

far as the House was concerned it was true. I learn that a substitute for the bill was reported the day my letter was written or the day before, but the House

this must appear until the facts are disproved.

I am rejoiced to learn that the gentleman has been such an active and devoted advocate of this bill. The only wonder is that being such he was able to accomplish so little as Chairman of the Committee having it in charge.

Mr. Hoke's statement of what transpired in his committee—of what franspired in his committee—of what Sena. pired in his committee-of what Sena-

tors favored and what ones opposed the bill—is a gross impropriety, from which a little reflection ought to have saved a little reflection ought to have saved him. It is not proper for a member of a deliberative body to state either in that body or elsewhere what has transpired in committee. This is a rule sacredly observed by those who have any regard for the proprieties. If he had been as careful of the feelings and rights of his fellow Senators as he was eager to rid himself of blame by throwng it on others, he would not have dis closed how the members of his commit tee stood affected towards this bill Joon this point I leave the gentleman

to his own reflections.

Mr. Hoke says I never deigned to inquire ot him or of the Clerk of the Senate why the bill was delayed. So far as I had any right to inquire there was no need of inquiry. If the Senate had acted on the bill at all—had either pass ed or rejected it—the fact would have been known.

the Senate knew no more than any one object of inciting an insurrection. ise. But it was the business of the chairman to call meetings of the Com-mittee and bring the bill to their atten mittee and bring the bill to their atten-tion, and considering the urgent need of its; passage he should have done this without delay. Did it take three weeks to get a meeting? Or did it take three weeks to reach a conclusion after the meeting was held? Mr. Hoke's re-sponsibility consists either in not call-ing a meeting of his Committee or in perfecting to make a report. The deneglecting to make a report. The de-cision of the Committee was either for the bill or against it, and in either case it ought to have been promptly reported back to the Senate for action; and I have no doubt Mr. Hoke's "earnest" and "active" advocacy would at any time have secured its passage.

The simple fact is that this measure—

the most important of the session—was carried nearly half the session in the pocket of the Chairman of the Senate pocket of the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and was finally reported on by another member of the Committee, who probably got posses-sion of it by strategy. If all this happened in spite of that Chairman's "earnest" and "active" advocacy of the bill, I beg the gen-gentleman's pardon for having ever conjectured that he might have had conjectured that he might have had something to do with this long delay.

As it regards the honorable chairman's insinuation about "glasshouses," I have but to say that my record is before the public, and there is nothing outside of it that I care to conceal. It the gentleman is sure that he has nothing, I am willing he should "cast the first stone" as soon as he likes. It affords me pleasure to state, in conclusion, that the same day after the conclusion, that the same day after the appearance of my former letter, the Senate took up the substitute referred the rule and sent it to the House, and the prospect now is, there will be a speedy settlement of the question.

Respectfully.

Respectfully, S. S. FLEMING. Wheeling, February 13, 1869.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM WYOMING. -Saturday evening we received from Wm. Walker, Jr., the following return of the election for State officers held last

October in Wyoming county. The Presidential vote at the Court House's also given-Grant received 58, Seymour S. Other places not heard from. This return is dated November 4th and has been more than three

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, February 13. It is stated that among the numerous other rings in this city there is a flour ring, composed of certain classes of

Commissioner have been very vigorous in reorganizing the force of the late system. The discipline has been more rigidly enforced than heretofore, and ines against members to the amount of \$4,000 have been assessed, where \$100 was the average sum in a correspond-ing perioding heretofore, It has been determined also to apply to the Legislature for a bill increasing the force by about 600 men, and about half of the force are to be divested of uniforms.

A Washington special says Colonel Leavenworth testified before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs yesterday, to the effect that in General Custar's battle of the Washita only 15 Indians

Commodore Cushing returned from never had been reported back from that sommittee to the Senate.

"Third—That I was responsible for approved by the United States." been successful and bears a treaty to be approved by the United States when the work on the proposed canal across

MONTREAL, February 13. Mayor Workm in has been re-elected.
McDonald, the counterfeiter and forger is
be extradited.
TORONTO, February 13.

Toronto, February 13.

The transfer of lands by the Hudson Bay Company is regarded as certain, they having conceded the important points required by the negotiators for Canada. Arrangements will probably be completed by the present Parliament which will bring the whole northwest under the Dominion Government in three months.

The Newfoundland Assembly to-day votes on the question of adhesion to the Dominion. The body of Whalen was buried in jalilast night. No excitement.

River and Weather. PITTSBURGH, February 13. Weather clear and very pleasant, Therometer 40°. Mononganela River 8 feet 10 ches and falling; Alleghany 9 feet and ris-

BY TELEGRAPH.

ETTROPE. ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 13. The Amnesty petition which is to be presented to the Queen by the Mayor of Dublin, contains over one hundred thousand signatures. SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 13. The future form of Government for Spain is the engrossing question with he Cortes and the people. The proposition for a directory for a number of years has been abandoned, and a regency and council has been suggested instead. MADRID, Feb. 14.

The Constituent Cortes was organized yesterday, by electing Mr. Rivers Presi-

The Provisional Government continues its efforts to baffle the schemes of

Many arrests have been made of the members of the Carlist party in this I had no right to enquire what was the cause of delay in the Committee. They had a right to conceal that, and for this reason I suppose the clerk of the Carlying to cross the frontier from France, with the alleged object of inciting an insurrection.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 13. The President presented the credenials of Mr. Fenton, Senator elect from

New York.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the cre-lentials of his successor, Mr. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to esablish a uniform rule of naturaliza-

Mr. Corbett, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of allowing each State to be represented by at least one person in the Agricultural Department, such

on Commerce.

During the discussion of the river and harbor bill, a message was received from the President returning, with his objections, the bill transferring the duties of the trustees of the colored schools

of Washington and Georgetown.
Mr. Robertson introduced a joint resolution proposing the following Constitutional Amendment: ARTICLE 17. The Congress shall have power to establish a tribunal for the purpose of considering and determing all questions which may arise as to the validity of the electoral vote of any State for President and Vice President of the United States which said tribu

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Com-mittee on Judiciary, reported a substi-tute for the bill to regulate the proceed-ings for the naturalization of aliens in-

roduced by him December 7th.
Adjourned.
HOUSE. Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of the National Banking Associations. After some discussion the bill was passed. The fol-lowing are its provisions: That every National Banking Association shall make to the Comptroller on the first Monday of every month a report exhibiting in detail, and under appropri-nte heads, the resources and liabilities of the Association before the com-mencement of business and on the form prescribed by the Comptroller, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president and cashier of such Association, or by either one of them and

two of the directors, and shall be in lieu of the quarterly report and monthly statement required by the 34th section of the National currency act, approved June 3d, 1864. The return of each Association on the first -Monday in January and July shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the president and cashler, and attested by the signatures of at least three of the directors certifying that they have personally examined the resources and liabilities of the Association as set forth in said report, and have found the same ociation on the first Monday in Januto be correct; and such reports for Jan-uary and July shall contain a state-ment of the gross earnings and profits of the previous six months, and be published in a newspaper where such Association is established at, the expense of the Association making the same, and if there be no newspaper published at such place, then in some newspaper to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency within the County or State where such Association is located, and every Banking Association shall make and transmit to the Comptroller of the Currency aspecial report as afore-said, of its condition on any day speci-tied or whenever required by the Comptroller of the Currency. Any Asso-ciation failing to make and transmit such monthly or other report shall be subject to a penalty of \$100 for each day after five days that such Bank shall delay to make and transmit any report as aforesaid, and in case any Associa-tion shall delay or refuse to pay the tion shall delay or refuse to pay the tion shall delay or refuse to pay the penalty herein imposed when the same shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the amount of such penalty may be retained by the Treasurer of the United States upon the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, out of the interest as it may become due to the Association, of bonds depended in the complex of the currency of the currency of the comptroller of the Currency deposited with him to secure circula-

ion, and all sums of money collected for penalties under this section shall be paid into the Treasury of the United Mr. Hooper from the same committee reported a bill prohibiting National Banks certifying checks where they

have not deposits of the parties covering the amount certified. Passed.

Mr. Barnes from the same committee reported a bill to prevent National Banks loaning money on United States notes, or National Bank notes as collateral security.

Mr. Barnes explained the object of the bill which is to prevent the loaning

of money and thus making a corner in of money and thus making a corner in
the money market.
After some discussion and altesation
of verbiage the bill passed.
Mr. Hooper called up the bill reported by him to prevent the further in
crease of the public debt.
On motion of Mr. Judd, the following

section was added:
SECTION 51. Be it further enacted that from and after the passage of this act, all sales of gold on account of the Unied States shall be made at public auction by a proper officer of the Treasury Department after giving three days pub-lic notice of the time and place where such sales shall be made, by advertising the same for at least three days.

Mr. Judd stated he found from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. that \$263,031 had heen paid by the gov-ernment as commissions on the sale of gold and silver since it first commenced to sell. The bill as amended was pass-

FEBRUARY 13.—GRAIN—Market quiet; the mly sales reported are ten cars new corn at 7@38c on track; 700 bus, oats at 65c. Barley —sales 6,500 bus, Canada at \$2 10 in bags. ed.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill supplements to the National banking

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13. This morning, at half past ten o'clock, Senator Morton and Representatives Pugh and Wilson, of Iowa, made their appearance at the headquarters of the army for the purpose of presenting to General Grant the certificate of his election as President of the United States. Senator Morton addressed the Preeident elect, announcing that they were the committee appointed by Congress to present him with his commission as President of the United States for four President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March next, and in a few remarks assured the General that his election was extremely gratifying to his countrymen, and that the people feit assured he would, in the exercise of the duties of his distinguished office, apply the same energy, integrity and patriotism that had characterized him in a high sphere of use acterized him in a high sphere of usefulness, and in concluding his remarks he said the General would have the support of the people of the nation, support of the people of the flation, even including those who differed prac-tically from him in the administration of the affairs of the government. On receiving the certificate of elec-tion, General Grant said that in accept-

ing the office of President of the United States he assured them of his determi-nation to carry out faithfully all the obligations of that office, and referred particularly to the necessities for an honest and faithful execution of the revenue laws. He would call around him men who would earnestly carry out the principles of economy, retrenchment and honesty which were desired by the people of the country. Should the officers of the different branches of the Government service not satisfy him in the discharge of their official daty, he would not hesitate a moment about removing them, and would do so just as quickly with his own appointments as with those of his predecessor. He stated that he had not announced his cabinet up to the time of the official declaration of the result of the election, but had intended at that period to make known the names of those whom he would invite to become members. In he interval however, he had concluded not to make known the names of the gentlemen whose services he would be glad to have in this respect, even to the gentlemen themselves, till he sent them to the Senate for confirmation. The reason for this determination, General not the Agricultural Department, such person to be chosen by the States respectively at their annual State Fairs.

The Senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the bill with amendments was recommitted for further consideration by the Committee or Commerce. would be made from personal motives, but on account of the interest which the gentlemen have for their own riends. For these and other reasons ime mentioned.
General Grant spoke without any re-

serve and with the greatest frankness and courtesy, and his remarks were re-ceived by his distinguished visitors with every mark of interest and appro-Afterwards Mr. Pruyn, of the com-mittee, addressed the General very briefly, to the effect that while the par-

ty with which he was identified differed politically from the President elect, he lesired to assure him his administration in carrying out the principles which he had mentioned, would have tion in carrying out the principles which he had mentioned, would have their hearty support and co-operation. The speeches were delivered more in a conversational tone than in a formal set manner, and the occasion was one of quiet though of most intense interest. Members of the staff were present altogether, including the committee and staff officers. The committee, after leaving General Grant's headquarters, proceeded to the Capital and waited upon Speaker Colfax, in his reception room. They presented him with the certificate of his election as Vice President, signed by the President of the Senate, and then severally congratulated him, to which friendly expressions he responded as follows:

Gentlemen—Please convey to the two houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them I shall endeavor to

morning of the day aforesaid, and shall transmit the same to the Comptroller of Currency within five days thereafter, and assure them I shall endeavor to and such report shall be in manner and invited ity to prove worthy of this mark of confidence in the confidenc The committee then withdrew.
The President to-day nominated Lewis Dent to be Minister to Chili and John

S. Novle to be Secretary of Legation. The President has sent the following message to the Senate: "To the Senate of the United States: "The hill entitled 'An act transfer ring the duties of the trustees of the col-ored schools of Washington and Georgetown, is herewith returned to the Senate, in which house it originated, without my approval. The accompanying paper exhibits the fact that the legislation which the bill proposes is contrary to the wishes of the colored residents of Washington and George-town, and that they prefer the schools for their children should be under the management of the trustees selected by the Secretary of the Interior, whos term of office is for four years, rathe than subject to the control of bodie whose tenure of office, depending merely on political considerations, may be annually effected by the elections which take place in the two cities. The colored people of Washington and Georgetown are at present not represented by a person of their own race in either of the boards of trustees of the public schools appointed by the municipal authorities of the trustees, however who under the act passed July 11, 1862, composed the board of trustees of the school for colored children, two are persons of color. The resolution transmitted herewith, shows that they have performed their trust in a manner entirely satisfactorily to the colored people of the two cities, and no good reason is known to the executive why the duties which now devolve upon them shall be transferred as proposed in the bill. With these brief suggestions the bill is respectfully returned and the consideration of Congress invited to the accompanying preamble and resolutions. [Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, February 13, 1869.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14. Mr. James Doyle, a well known lawyer of this city, was found in the street early this morning badly wounded in his head. He died in a few minutes after being carried home. No arrests have been made. The case is still invoived in mystery.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.

Full particulars of the loss of the steamer Stephens, in the Red River, show that a large proportion of the loss were women and chil-dren. The fire originated in the government hay that formed a part of the cargo. There was only \$4,000 insurance on the steamer.

OHIO. CLEVELAND, February 14. Cattrell & Dickey, an elevator firm, failed esterday. Liabilities two hundred thousand. Assets fifty thousand.

Toledo. FEBRUARY 13.—FLOUR—Choice grades are steady, low and medium dull, prices nominal and tend downward.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and nominally a shade lower; white Michigan regular, opened at \$1.69%; and closed at \$1.69; amber, puyer February, \$109. Corn—Shade lower and moderately active; new 63%c; rejected 67c; yellow 71c, Oats—Firm and unchanged at 60c, Rye—No. 1 steady at \$1.30; Michigan 1c better at \$1.29. Barley—Steady at \$2.20 for Canada. andos. Hogs—Dull at \$12@18 00. Heen—Clover Secu, 5c better; sales at \$9 30.

Buffalo.

FEBRUARY 13,-FLOUR-Sales city XX at \$5 87@6 87. GRAIN-Wheat-Lower at \$1 19½ for No 1 COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Baltimore Cattle Market. THURSDAY, February 11, 1869.

TRUESDAY, February 11, 1869,

BEEF CATTLE—The offerings at the Scales during the past week amounted to 1274 head, against 1638 last week. Of the number offered 347 head came from Virginia, 312 from Ohio, and 38 from West Virginia, over the Baltimore and Ohio Kallroad; and 77 from Maryland on foot Of the receipts 737 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, 35 by country butchers, 210 sold to speculators for other markets, 26 to farmers for grazing, 240 were reshipped to the East without being offered here, and the balance left over unsold. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old Cows and Scalawags at \$55 50; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows at \$5 50a5 50; fair quality Beeves \$7 50a8 00; and the very best Beeves \$839 00 per 100 lbs, the average price being about \$6 25 gross. The market opened active at a sight advance on the rates of last week, but closed very duil.

SHEEP—The supply during the past week, has been much larger than for some weeks previous, and with a good demand the market has ruled firm to-day, however, rates show a downward tendency. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Fair to good fat sheep at 5½a7½ cents per lb gross.

Hous—The supply continues very light, ranged as follows: Fair to good fat sneep at 5½37½ cents per lb gross.
HOUS—The supply continues very light, and we quote good fat hogs \$1 per 100 lbs higher. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Fair to good fat hogs \$16 50a17 00 per 100 lbs net—market closing very firm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 13.

NEW YORK, February 13,
Cotton—Dull at ½c lower; sales of 1,000
bales at 20½ for middling uplands.
Flour—Closed dull and easier for medium
and good grades.
GRAIN—Wheat—Very quiet and about to
lower. Rye—Nominal at \$1 45@1 47 for western. Oats—Dull and heavy at 75½ for western in store. Corn—Dull at \$10@35 for new
mixed western, and \$103 in store for old do.
Provisions—Fork—Steady, with sales at
\$250. New Mess at \$250, regular; closing
quiet at \$35 50 cash and regular, and \$3150g
3275, seliens April and May. Beef—Dull and
tuchanged. Cut Meats—Quiet and beavy.
Bacon—Dull and drooping. Lard—Dull at
19½@19½ for fair to prime steam.
EGGS—Quiet at 23@25c.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. There is little or no change in this department of trade. The demand continues moderate, and prices generally maintained, notwithstanding the reaction in the price of

MONEY AND STOCKS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

MONEY—In active demand but easy at 6@7 per cent. on call; prime paper at 7a8 per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable, shows a contraction in loans, continued outflow of currency to the South, and the drain into the treasury in the payment of duties, while the reserve has decreased 2½ millions.

STERLING—Nominal at 10% 10%.

GOLD—Active and firmer; opened at 135; closed at 135%.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Active and higher during the morning; Adams being ½ ½ per cent. The London prices leave a difference of 1@1½ per cent in favor of shipments from this side. The shorts made strong resistance to an upward movement and part of the advance was lost, the 67s being the weakest. Later the feeling was again better and the market closed strong.

The Times editorially says the buils and bears of the gold room are having a flereer right; thus since 1866. There is a known short interest of forty millions, and it is surmised that the aggregate must be close double that amount, while free mention is made in the gold room of four brokers who are daily borrowers of twelve millions of gold. A powerful clique on the other hand has been buying heavily, and it is nip and tuck between boil and bear just at present, and which ever goes under will be pretty badly submerged.

submerged.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Coupons of 1831;

1141/3/6/1141/4; do '62, 1141/4/6/1143/4; do '84, 1111/4/6

1111/3/6/1141/4; do '82, 1141/4/6/1143/4; do '84, 1111/4/6

1111/3/6/1141/4; do '88, 1101/4/6/1147/4; do '68, 1101/4/6/1147/4; 10-404,

1091/4/1147/6/1147/4; do '68, 1101/4/6/1147/4; 10-404,

1091/4/1147/6/1147/4; do '68, 1101/4/6/1147/4; 10-404,

1091/4/1147/6/1147/4; do '68, 1101/4/6/1147/4; 10-404,

1001/4/1147/6/1147/4/114

FEBRUARY 13 .- FLOUR-Dull: family at

77 00@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull at \$1 60@1 70 for No. 2 and No. 1 red winter. Corn—Dull at 53c for shelled. Oats—Firm supply but light at 66@67c for No. 1. Rye—cearce and firm at \$1 40@142 for No. 1. Harden at \$2 00@225 for Secretary of the state of the supplementary of the supplemen ply but light at 65667c for No. 1. Ryescarce and firm at \$1.404.42 for No. 1. Barley—Firm and in demand at \$2.0062.25 for state spring, and \$2.256.240 for Canada, and \$2.4062.25 for state spring, and \$2.256.240 for Canada, and \$2.4062.25 for sail.

Corrow—Dull, indiddings at 23\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Whiskey—Steady at 50c.

Provisions—Dull and heavy, but not much pressure to sell. Mess Fork—Held at \$3.00 but could not be soid at better than \$3.20. Bulk Meats—Hold at 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. For sched, Barley boint reached. Barley better the highest point reached. Barley—Hill the hold is a 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Bulk Meats—Firm at 19\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Laid—Dull and nominal at \$2.020\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Laid—Dull and nominal at \$2.020\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Butter—Unchanged.

Grockeres—Singar—Firmer, tending upward. Coffee—Unchanged and quiet.

Gold—13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Chicago.

Chicago.

FEBRUARY 13.—FLOUR—Dull and easier for row, and steady for medium and good gradies; sates at \$5007 00 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and \$200/30 lower, ranging at \$12012 14 for No. 1, and \$1 160 1 102 for No. 2; ctooling buyers No. 2 at \$1 10/3; sales since 'Change at \$1 181/4. Corn—a oderately active and \$40/40 lower; sales No. 1 at \$171, belier May; no. 2650650, seller May, and \$55, seller last half April, and new \$50, seller March; sales new at \$53/4050c, cash, and no grade \$4055/5c; closing at \$58/4050c, cash, and no grade \$4055/5c; closing at \$58/40 for new; unchanged this atternoon. Oats—Quiet and \$4010 lower; sales No. 2 \$58/40*40, and rejected bit; closing at \$53/4c for No. 2; sales of No. 2 at \$68/4c, seller March, and \$58/4c, buyer next week. Rye—Dull and 1c lower; sales No. 1 at \$1 19. Barley—Dull at \$1 92/01 19 19 in favorite honses, and \$1 87/01 189, seller month.

Hoes—Dressed Hogs—Dull at \$12/0112 5 for common, and \$12.5012 50 for good lots of soft; closing duil. Live—Dull and easy at \$10/010 50 tor common, and \$10 72/01150 for good to choice. Chicago.

good to choice. Cleveland.

FEBRUARY 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; city made XXX white \$11@11 25; XX amber \$9 50@9 75; XX red winter 82 25@ 8 50; XX spring 87 75@8; country made: XX red and amber 67 50@6 00; XX spring 86 50@

red and amber \$7.00gs 00; XX spring \$6.00g 7.50.
GRAIN.—Wheat—Dull and nominally unchanged; No.1 red winter held at \$1.6661 87; No.2 do. at \$1.54@1.55. Corn—More active and closes firm and higher; sales shelled at 70@71c; ear on track at 65c. Oats—Active and firm; sales at 65c for No.1 State. Kye—Quiet and steady; held at \$1.30@1.32 for No.1, and \$1.25@1.25 for No.2. Harley—Quiet, but very firm, holders asking \$2.20@2.25 for No.1 Canada; very little inquiry for State; market nominni. market nomini.

Olis.—Petroleum—Crude less firm, and heid at 3bc; refined steady but quiet at 34c for standard white, and 32c for prime light straw to white in large lots.

St. Louis. FEBRUARY 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and un-changed at \$5 25@6 00 for superfine. GRAIN—Wheat—Unchanged; No. 2 spring selling at \$1 83@135. Uorn—Weak and duli at 70@75c. Oats—No domand; prices nomi-nal at 62@83c. Barley—Nominally unchang-ed. Rye—Unchanged and steady at \$1 25@ 130. 30. Whisky—Firmer at 95@96c.

PROVISIONS—The recling is stronger but very little doing. Pork—Sold at \$33 00. Bulk Ments and Bacon—Unchanged with very little demand. Lard—Nominal. HANDLAN, JORDAN & CO., PORK PACKERS,

AND DEALERS IN Oils, Cheese, Grain, &c. PORK HOUSE:-Cor. John and 4th sts. Tobacco Twine.

1200 LBS COTTON TWINE. For sale low by OHAS, H. BERRY, No. 18 Water st 1v25

Asbestos Roof Coating & Cement USED FOR COATING AND REPAIR-ING, Feit, Canvass, Sbingle and Tin Roofs, just received and for sale at manufacturers prices, by CHAS. H. BERRY. 500 LES, EXCELSIOE HAND POINT-ed Horse Shoe Nalls, assorted sizes. P. C. HILDERTH & ERC., 2011 Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

The great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS. Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are med i cinally of Roots, Herbs and preparation, highly and entirely free admixture of any kind, HUOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orarige, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use Hoofland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objection to the com-ination of the Bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The liver, sympathizing as closely as stomach then be cames affected, the result of which is suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

diseases:
Constipation Fiatulence, Inward Piles
Fulness of Blood to the Head, Addity
of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness
or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations, Sinking or Finttering at the Pit
of the Stomach, Swimming of
the Head, Hurried or Difficult
Breathing, Finttering at the Heart,
Choking or Buffocating Sensations when
in a Lying Fosture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Dull Pain in the Head, Deficlaney of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and
Eyes, Pain in the side,
Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in
the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of
Eyil, and Great Depression of Spirity.
The sufferer from these diseases should ex-

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his only that which he investigations and true merit, is skil inquiries, possesses fullycompounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the currend these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known reme-

Hoofland's German Bitters. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON.; PHILADE LPUIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thirty-five years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility.

Disease of the Kid ses arising from a Stomach or Intes. DEBILITY. Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROS-TRATION OF THE SYNTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Ex-posure, Fevers, &c.

emedies in ruch cases. A tone and vigor is mparted to the whole system; the appellte is trengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach ligests properly, the blood is purific, the omplexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow lings is cradicated from the eres, a bloom is given to the cheeks and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being. PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE.

There is no medicine extant equal to these

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,
And feeling the hand of time weighing
heavily upon them, with all its attendant
ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or
the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new
life into their veins, restore in a measure the
energy and ardor of more youthful days,
build up their shrunken forms, and give
health and happiness to their remaining
years. NOTICE. It is a well established fact that fully one-half the temale portion of our population are sell dom in the enjoy-ment of good their own express-well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no ap-petite.

petite.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, the TONIC, is especially recommended. WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN WEAR AGE was a second of these remade strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. in the names of the proprietor, but space vill allow of the publication of but a few hose, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be be

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pu., PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. "I find Hooflands a good tonic, use the digestive orbenent in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system." Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD." Hon. James Thompson.

eved. TESTIMONIALS:

Hon. George W. Woodward,

"I consider "Hoofand's German Bitters"
VALUABLE MEDICINE in case of attacks of ndigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this rom my experience of it. om my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON. From a conviction of benefit arrived from he use of Dr. Hoofland's German Tonic, at though in general averse to Patent Medicines, I cordially recommend the "Tonic" to all suffering with Dyspepsia, as no other medicine afforded me such prompt and permamanent relief."

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

C. W. HALLAR. From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D. Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Phila. Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Phila,
Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with
recommendations or different kinds of
medicines, but regarding the practice as out
my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases
declined, but with
r i o us instances,
my own family, of
Hoofland's Ger man Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, express
my full conviction that, for general debitity
of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and extuable preparation. In
some cases it may fall; but usually, I doubt some cases it may fall; but usually, not, it will be very beneficial to the suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St. From Rev. E. D. Fendall. Assistant Editor of the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hooflan's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

om derangement of the nver.
Yours, truly,
E. D. FENDALL. CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the JACKSON is on the bottle. All others Principal Office, and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 AECH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES. Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle \$1.00 "halfdozen 5.00 Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle or a half dozen for \$7.50. ticle you buy, in order to get the genuine

FOR SALE BY ALL

DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS EVERYWHERE. T. H. LOGAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists

WHEELING. Wholesale Agents for "West;"Virginia,

ounty.
On motion of Mr. Boreman,
Resolved, That the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of
providing for the payment of claims
presented to them and reported under
the head of class 3 in their report to the

Con motion of Mr. Burley,

On motion of Mr. Burley,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of providing for a re-assessment of the lands of this State.

Mr. Burley offered the following resolution:

the Senate, what arrangements can be of Barbour, from taking the lawyers' made with the citizens of Wheeling for test oath.

ter of Parkersburg. By Mr. Phelps—To legalize the execution of certain deeds in Mason coun-

ze. By Mr. Phelps—To legalize the offichil acts of H. J. Benedict, as agent of the Point Pleasant Marine railroad company.

Mr. Workman presented a petition from citizens of Wyoming and McDow-

under the rules.

The House bill to authorize Samuel Woods to practice law without taking

Mr. Haymond, from the Committee on Finance, &c., reported back the res-olution in regard to printing certain portions of the Code in sheets, and re-

On permitting Robert J. Tilden, of Hardy county, to hold office without taking the official oath. Report adopt-On permitting R. H. Phelps, of Ma-

clary Committee to inquire into the ex-ed back from that Committee to the pediency of providing for the sale of lands for unpaid township school taxes. I said the reference was the last that had been heard of it; and so

cy in the House of Delegates from the district composed of the counties of Raleigh, McDowell and Wyoming. Oblight, McDowell and Wyoming.

jected to and laid over one day.

By Mr. French—By leave introduced a bill refunding certain taxes erroneonsly assessed against the estate of David Hall, of Mercer county, in 1866.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Kanawha,

ferred to the Governor. SENATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED. The following Senate bills and resolu-tions were passed and became laws: Senate joint resolution requesting the Superintendents of the Hospital for the Insane and of the Penitentiary to state in their next annual reports the amount of money expended to date of report. and the probable amount and time re-

lum at Staunton, Va.
Senate bill to allow R. F. Dennis, of
Lewisburg, to practice law without taking the test oath (under a suspension of

Senate bill amending the corporation law so as to allow certain corporations to hold 60,000 acres of land, (under a suspension of the rule.) uspension of the rule.)
Senate bill amending and re-enacting ection 63 of chapter 29 of the Code.
Senate bill to provide for winding up

county.

A Senate substitute for the bill providing for the publication and distribution of the Code was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee. HOUSE BILLS PASSED, The House bill exempting from tax-

The House bill to locate the Capital at Parkersburg coming up, Mr. Carroll moved that it lie on the table, it being apparent that there were not enough

bill went on the table.